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राष्ट्रीय अकादमी सीमा शुल्क, अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं नारकोटिक्स

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KANPUR

e-Book

on

DRILL, PARADE
&
INSPECTION OF PARADE

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Object of Drill

- 1) The primary object of parade ground drill is to build up and maintain in a recruit a high standard of discipline, turn-out, bearing and pride in self and in the Force. In addition to these qualities being instilled among the force, well executed parade ground drill also indirectly develops individual self-respect and gives to the Force a feeling of power, cohesion and purpose. Drill brings about the co-ordination between mind and body and serves as the basis for imparting other service training.
- 2) A high standard of drill has a value over and above that obtained by the participants in a particular parade, for it also gives to the spectators a feeling of pride and confidence in the Force. The public generally see single officer, or small parties on duty in the cities and rural areas, but they have too few opportunities of seeing larger formations to judge the officer as an efficient and disciplined force. The Ceremonial Drill provides a valuable opportunity for the Force to demonstrate to the public as a whole their high standard of training and discipline.
- 3) The drill plays an essential part in the training of men for outdoor field work, for it teaches strict and implicit obedience to orders and develops in the man pride and confidence in the force to which he belongs. Well executed drill causes the men temporarily to exchange their individuality for the corporate spirit and thus helps to develop collective morale and esprit de corps.

Words Of Command

Word of Command	Slow Time	Quick Time
Halt (Tham)	As the left foot is coming to the ground and level with the right	As the right foot is coming to the ground.
About Turn (Pichhe Mur)	As the right foot is coming to the ground and level with the left	As the left foot is coming to the ground.
Right Turn (Dahine Mur), Right Incline (Adha Dahine Mur), Right Form (Dahine ban), On the right form-squad (Dahine ko squad Bana)	As the left foot is passing and level with the right foot	As the right foot is coming to the ground.
Left Turn (Baen Mur), Left Incline (Adha Baen Mur), Left Form (Baen ban), On the left form squad (Baen ko squad Bana)	As the right foot is passing and level with the left foot	As the left foot is coming to the ground.
Mark Time (Qudam Tal)	As the right foot is passing and level with the left foot	As the left foot is coming to the ground.
Halt (Tham) When marking Time (Qudam tal)	As the right knee is just fully raised.	As the right foot is coming to the ground
Forward (When marking time) (Agebarh –Qadam Tal Par)	When the left foot is touching the ground.	When the left foot is coming to the ground.
Break into quick time, Quick March (Tej Chaal Men Aa, Tej Chal)	When the left foot is touching the ground.	..
Break into slow time, Slow March (Dhire Chaal Men Aa, Dhire Chal)	..	When the left foot is coming to the ground.
Break into double time, Double March (Daur Chaal Men Aa, Daur Ke Chal)	..	When the left foot is coming to the ground.

Inspection Of The Parade

- (i) Whenever a squad parading in three ranks is to be inspected, the ranks will be opened for the inspection and closed on its completion, by the following orders:—
- (a) **‘OPEN ORDER-MARCH’ (Khuli line-chal)** - The front rank will take two paces forward, the rear rank two paces to the rear.
- (b) **‘CLOSE ORDER—MARCH’ (Nikkat line-chal)** - The ranks will re-form close order, the front rank taking two paces to the rear, the rear rank taking two paces forward, the centre rank will remain steady in the position of attention throughout.
- (ii) The instructor will pay attention to the personal cleanliness of the men as well as to the state of their arms, equipment and clothing. A clean and smart turnout must be insisted on at all times. In this respect instructors must set a high standard for young recruits to emulate. Men learn good habits more quickly by example than by any other method.
- (iii) Instructors will be trained in methods of inspection so that with practice, they will be able to tell at a glance whether or not each man on parade is correctly turned out.
- (iv) A man ordered to adjust his dress, if in the front and middle ranks will take a pace forward; if in the rear rank a pace to his rear. On completion of adjustments the men will regain their original places in the ranks.
- (v) The following points become second nature with experience, both in their being noticed at inspection and in their observance by the men. Full wear must be extracted from clothing and as long as it is serviceable it must be worn. There is, however, no reason why part worn clothing should not be clean, correctly pressed, and in good repair.
- (vi) It is usual to inspect, starting at the right-hand man of the front rank, from the head downwards, the front of the rank before the back of it, and the men before their arms. After the inspection of the front rank has been completed the other two ranks will be inspected similarly.

Inspection

1. General impression:

Is the man clean? Is his uniform clean, well fitting, pressed, and correctly put on? Are his arms clean? Is he standing at the correct position of Attention?

2. Head-Dress:

(a) From the front

- (i) Is the hat, safa, or side cap clean and free from sweat and hair grease?
- (ii) Is the head gear placed correctly, or is it falling back, or tilted to the side?

(b) From the back

- (i) Is the head gear clean from the back?
- (ii) Is the hair short? If in doubt, tell the man to take off his cap so as to see if it is of moderate length on top.

3. **Face and neck clean and shaven:**

(NOTE : Check that the men's eyes do not follow the Inspecting Officer.)

4. **Shirts:**

(a) From the front

- (i) The shirt should be well fitted and properly tucked in.
- (ii) Should be well starched, sleeves properly rolled, if wearing long sleeve shirts.
- (iii) Buttons intact and not broken.
- (iv) Designation and badges of rank must be clean and properly sewn on.
- (v) No ends of cotton from the stitching must be allowed to appear.
- (vi) If tunic is worn see that it is properly starched and that the shirt collar and tie are well fitted and clean.
- (vii) See that buttons are clean and placed correctly.

(b) From the back

- (i) Is the collar clean?
- (ii) Is the back of the shirt properly tucked in and pulled down?

5. **Belts:**

(a) From the front

- (i) This must be fitted so tight that during marching the weight of the bayonet cannot pull it down one side.
- (ii) The buckle must be central to the front and in line with the clothing buttons. In case of Web belts the brass loops should be at one inch from the buckle.
- (iii) The brass and silver fittings in the belt should be well polished.
- (iv) When wearing a cross belt on Tunic, see that it crosses between the first two buttons from the collar end.

(b) From the back

- (i) The frog when worn with the belt should be on the left hip—not under the arms or in the small of the back.
- (ii) The belt fittings in the rear should be clean.

6. **Hands:**

Clean, with no tobacco or other stain, nails clean and trimmed.

7. **Shorts and Trousers:**

- (i) See that they are properly fitted specially at the waist.
- (ii) See that they are of the regulation pattern and well starched and creased.

8. **Hosetops:**

- (i) See that they are of the approved shade.

- (ii) Are tied immediately below the knees and the upper folds are correctly turned over— approximately 4 inches.
- (iii) See if garters are worn.

9. *Putties and Anklets:*

(a) **Putties-**

- (i) See that they are of the approved shade and pattern.
- (ii) That they are properly tied and the bow of the tape is in line with the ankle and neatly tied.
- (iii) Not more than two folds should be seen when wound round the ankle.

(b) **Ankles-**

- (i) These must be of a large enough size not to wrinkle, gape at the side, or bulge, and must be so tightly fitted as to remain straight and not turn round at ankle.
- (ii) The webbing and the straps must not be frayed.
- (iii) Buckles if of brass, will be polished back and front.

10. *Boots:*

(a) **From the front**

- (i) These must be in a good state of repairs and free from cracks. Laces must be strong and not twisted or knotted. Laces must be done up tight, so as to close the lace holes.
- (ii) Should be neatly polished.
- (iii) The angle of the feet when at Attention is correct (30 degrees). If carrying arms, the toe butt is in line with the toes of the boot.

(b) **From the back**

- (i) See that the heels are together and in line.
- (ii) Get some men to lift one foot at a time to see if the soles are in good repairs and properly studded.

Inspection of Arms

- (i) Arms should be clean and dry for inspection.
- (ii) Slings should be tight and properly fitted.
- (iii) When at the Order see that the sights are down and the safety catch is rear.

Drill and Parades

Parades consist of four directions: **Advance** **Retire** **Left** **Right**

The **Advance** is the primary direction of movement, regardless of which direction the officials are actually facing (similar to a ship's bow.)

The **Retire** is opposite the advance, against the primary direction of movement (similar to a ship's stern.)

The **Left** is to the left of the Advance (similar to a ship's port.)

The **Right** is to the right of the Advance (similar to a ship's starboard.)

If the Advance is changed, then all other directions are changed to be based on the new Advance.

Movements:

There is only one person in charge of a parade at a time. Changing this person is very ceremonious. This is to make it obvious to the personnel who is currently in command, and therefore whom to pay attention to. During parades, unless explicitly told otherwise, the personnel have restricted movement, meaning they can only move exactly when they are told, and then only doing exactly what they are told to do. In most stances any movement at all is disallowed, and is held to such an extent as to have officials fainting on parade, although fainting under any conditions short of plural hours standing still in the hot sun is considered a sign of medical disability.

Attention (Savdhan) :

Standing straight, eyes forward, chest out, shoulders back and down, knees straight but not locked, heels together, feet at a 30-degree angle. All muscles are rigid. The hands are held in tight fists with the thumbs aligned with the seam of the trousers.

At Ease (Vishram) :

A modified position of attention in which the left foot is moved to shoulder width and the hands are placed behind the back with arms fully extended. The right hand is placed inside the left with all fingers together and pointing rigidly downwards.

Easy (Aaram Se) :

Legs remain at Ease position, arms are brought to the sides to a more natural standing position. Member may relax their muscles and make minimal movements.

Commands

Common Parade Commands

- **Fall In:** Have the forementioned troops fall into formation.
- **Fall Out:** Have the troops fall out. This is done with a right turn followed by either three steps or a Quick March in a straight line to the edge of the parade square, determined by context.
- **Dis-Miss:** A fall-out where the officials have free time until their next designated work period (typically done at the end of a common day, although often is simply an erroneous substitution for Fall Out).
- **Attention:** Have the officials uniformly adopt the Attention position, the most constrictive position (with feet together), but the only position from which officials can actually be made to move. Actions such as a salute also return officials to the attention position.

Alignment Commands

Dressing Right, Dress, Or Just Right Dress,-

All personnel in the unit except the right marker. take two steps forward, pause, and bring up their arms parallel to the ground and at the same time snap their heads so they're facing right, unless otherwise specified (Elbow Dressing, Shoulder Dressing). After this, they pause, and then shuffle back to a new position, where their hand is extremely close to the soldier's shoulder on their right. On the command of 'Eyes Front', the front rank snaps their arms down and faces forward, while all other ranks simply face forward.

Rest Positions

Stand at Ease:

Have the personnel adopt the more relaxed position At Ease position, with feet shoulder width apart, although still no movement is allowed. This is typically used when officials must wait a short duration. This is also the initial positions officials are in when they fall into formation. Changing from At Ease to Attention and back again, or the converse, is standard when the command of a parade is transferred (typically between the commanding officer and his Sergeant-Major), since command of a formation isn't actually transferred until the new commander makes a command.

Stand Easy:

Have the officials adopt the next easiest stance, where hand are hung at the sides and the shoulders can actually be slacked. This is often, but not always, followed by an implicit 'Relax' ('Rest').

Saluting/Saluting On The March

To the front Salute or Salute:

The right arm is raised so the forearm is placed at a 90° angle, while pointing at the temple. It is generally to a count of "Up, two, three, down!" While marching it is exactly the same, except the count is "Up, two, three, four, five, down, away!"

To the Right Salute:

The right arm is raised so the forearm is placed at a 90° angle, while pointing at the temple. It is generally to a count of "Up, two, three, down!" while marching it is exactly the same, except the count is "Up, two, three, four, five, down, away!" This is done while looking to the right, except the right marker, who must stay looking to the front, to keep the flight, squad, platoon, etc. staying straight.

To the Left Salute:

The right arm is raised so the forearm is placed at a 90° angle, while pointing at the temple. It is generally to a count of "Up, two, three, down!" While marching it is exactly the same, except the count is "Up, two, three, four, five, down, away!" This is done while looking to the left, except the right marker, who must stay looking to the front, to keep the flight, squad, platoon, etc. staying straight.

Turning Motions While Marching

Right Turn :

A 90° turn to the right done by rotating on the right heel and left ball. The cautionary and executive are both called on the left foot. The left leg is then brought up to be parallel to the ground (although different patterns are followed by the officer forces and the para military forces) and slammed into the ground in the position of attention. This motion is done at a particular fixed point.

Left Turn :

A 90° turn to the left, done by rotation on the right ball and the left heel. The right leg is then brought up to be parallel to the ground and slammed down into attention. This motion is done at a particular fixed point.

About Turn:

A 180° turn to the right, done as an exaggerated version of the right turn. Right Flank MARCH or Right turn, it is still the same even on the march for some countries: All members marching execute 90° turn to the right done by rotating on the right heel and left ball. Left Flank MARCH or Left turn, it is still the same even on the march for some

countries: All members marching 90° turn to the left, done by rotation on the right ball and the left heel.

Turning Motions While Still

Right Turn:

The body is rotated 90° to the right members shall bend the left knee, straighten it in double time and smartly place the left foot beside the right to assume the position of attention.

Left Turn:

A mirror image of Right Turn.

About Turn:

The body is rotated 180° in a clockwise direction, knees locked. Members shall bend the left knee, straighten it in double time and smartly place the left foot beside the right to assume the position of attention.

Right Incline:

Exactly the same as a right turn, but one only turns 45°.

Left Incline:

Exactly the same as a left turn, but one only turns 45°.

Marching Motions

Quick March:

The standard pace is 120 beats/minute with a 30in. step. The pace is based on the individual units, the pace given by the commander, and the speed of the band's rhythm.

Slow March:

This is a ceremonial pace, used for funeral marches and when a unit's colors are marched out in front of the troops. The standard pace is 60 paces per minute.

Double March:

This is essentially a moderate jog at approximately 180 paces per minute. It creates a travel speed of approximately double that of Quick Time, designed to be used even when carrying heavy burdens. This is often erroneously used to describe a sprint or an ordinary run.

Easy March:

This is an unrestricted march at approximately Quick Time. This is designed for field marches and other rough conditions, though is not used in combat areas.

Mark Time:

This is essentially a stationary march with the knees coming up parallel to the ground or the foot dangling six inches off of the ground. This is designed to maintain the time of large parades when portions need no forward speed.

Step For-Ward or Forward or Forward, March:

This causes troops marking time to resume a normal march.
